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Area Wage Survey
Greenville-Spartanburg, SC
June 1988

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Summary
September 1988

This summary presents results of a June 1988 survey of occupational wages and employee benefits in the Greenville-Spartanburg Metropolitan Statistical Area, which consists of Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties. This is 1 of over 100 areas which the Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys annually or every other year at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. In addition, the Bureau conducts more extensive studies of occupational wages and related benefits in 90 other areas throughout the United States. For information on these reports and other Bureau publications, contact any BLS regional office identified on the back page.

This study covered establishments employing 50 workers or more in manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and selected services. A sample of 148 establishments employing 67,630 workers was selected to represent 599 establishments employing 156,126 workers in the area. Data collected in the sample of establishments were projected to represent all establishments within the scope of the survey.

Table 1 provides hourly earnings information on office and plant workers employed in selected occupations common to a variety of industries. Tables 2, 3, and 4 present information on paid holidays, vacation pay provisions, and insurance, health, and retirement plans for nonsupervisory production and related workers and office workers. (See table 5 for further information on the scope of the survey.)

Occupational classification was based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of variations in job duties among establishments. The job descriptions used in the survey are available on request.

Revised occupational descriptions are being introduced in this survey for computer operators. In addition, the maintenance, toolroom, and powerplant descriptions have been modified so that workers performing maintenance services for establishments other than their employing establishment are not automatically excluded.

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Table 1. Hourly earnings[1] of selected occupations in Greenville-Spartanburg, SC, June 1988

Occupation[2]	Number of workers	Hourly earnings (in dollars)[1]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																					
		Mean	Median	Middle range	3.35 and under 3.50	3.50 – 4.00	4.00 – 4.50	4.50 – 5.00	5.00 – 5.50	5.50 – 6.00	6.00 – 6.50	6.50 – 7.00	7.00 – 7.50	7.50 – 8.00	8.00 – 8.50	8.50 – 9.00	9.00 – 9.50	9.50 – 10.00	10.00 – 10.50	10.50 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.50	11.50 – 12.00	12.00 – 13.00	13.00 – 14.00	14.00 – 15.00	15.00 – 16.00	16.00 – 17.00
Secretaries	539	9.24	9.14	7.93–10.43	–	–	–	–	1	1	15	26	48	60	58	47	67	43	47	49	23	20	21	7	2	5	1
Secretaries I	137	8.26	7.80	7.36– 9.40	–	–	–	–	1	1	10	8	33	22	16	3	12	1	17	11	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Secretaries II	85	9.23	9.00	8.50– 9.51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	9	11	15	26	8	7	3	1	1	1	–	1	1	–
Secretaries III	252	9.39	9.40	8.02–10.58	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	17	13	26	29	17	20	29	21	32	15	13	11	3	–	–	1
Secretaries IV	56	10.62	9.78	8.91–12.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	12	9	4	2	3	2	3	9	4	1	4	–
Secretaries V	7	11.24	11.34	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
Typists	18	6.59	6.49	6.21– 6.58	–	–	2	–	2	–	5	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Typists I	10	5.97	6.52	– –	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Word processors	135	7.80	7.85	7.50– 8.23	–	–	–	–	4	2	11	9	3	56	24	9	3	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Word processors I	54	6.91	7.00	6.43– 7.57	–	–	–	–	4	2	11	9	3	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators	280	6.59	6.68	5.65– 7.38	–	1	3	6	53	26	34	41	53	45	6	1	6	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators I	275	6.53	6.66	5.65– 7.21	–	1	3	6	53	26	34	41	53	45	6	1	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks	35	5.20	5.02	4.66– 6.00	–	2	4	8	6	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
File clerks I	27	4.96	4.95	4.66– 5.60	–	2	4	8	6	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Messengers	31	4.94	4.84	4.00– 5.00	–	–	8	14	5	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receptionists	28	6.11	5.75	5.50– 6.00	–	–	–	1	–	13	10	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Switchboard operators	24	6.79	6.33	5.42– 7.29	–	–	–	–	6	3	6	–	6	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Computer operators	200	8.61	8.59	7.62– 9.62	–	–	–	–	–	2	14	21	8	30	21	32	11	22	8	22	4	3	2	–	–	–	–
Computer operators I	18	7.47	7.76	7.25– 8.28	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	5	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators II	136	8.27	8.20	7.00– 9.11	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	19	4	25	14	25	6	14	6	7	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Computer operators III	44	9.98	9.89	9.48–10.67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	5	8	2	15	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters	182	9.65	9.57	7.91–11.49	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	9	12	20	25	3	8	12	10	6	22	14	17	10	2	–	–
Drafters II	34	7.23	7.09	6.00– 7.74	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	8	4	6	4	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drafters III	94	9.85	9.71	8.12–11.49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	12	19	2	4	6	6	1	19	12	2	4	–	–	–
Drafters IV	45	11.54	12.07	10.00–12.62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	3	5	3	2	15	6	2	–	–
Electronics technicians	442	12.65	12.63	11.50–14.18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	7	7	14	14	20	35	56	76	81	68	48	6
Electronics technicians II	286	12.92	13.08	11.56–14.35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	1	7	6	15	25	25	56	48	49	42	5
Electronics technicians III	134	12.70	12.66	11.73–13.52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	5	10	31	20	33	19	6	1
Maintenance carpenters	38	9.35	8.75	7.90–10.77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	3	7	1	6	–	1	3	–	–	3	–	4	–	–
Maintenance electricians	364	10.98	10.63	9.43–12.39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	29	55	41	22	28	26	9	69	46	9	6	–
Maintenance machinists	122	11.16	11.03	9.00–13.58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	9	10	23	9	2	–	4	26	–	8	2	23	–
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	689	10.67	10.10	9.00–12.39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	103	158	16	33	60	37	40	100	84	18	–	–
Maintenance pipefitters	15	10.63	8.66	8.66–14.24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Motor vehicle mechanics	220	10.85	10.30	10.00–11.84	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	12	–	3	15	1	4	72	14	24	22	12	5	14	14	–
General maintenance workers	198	7.87	7.54	6.00– 9.30	–	–	–	–	7	26	24	–	20	35	5	1	33	34	4	2	5	–	2	–	–	–	–
Tool and die makers	252	11.73	11.81	11.32–12.25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	18	9	40	97	61	21	–	–	–
Stationary engineers	84	11.15	10.75	8.74–14.13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	9	8	2	–	1	10	2	–	2	7	17	–	–
Truckdrivers	1,431	9.86	10.64	6.25–12.50	–	2	–	–	52	283	51	29	33	57	130	24	17	6	21	86	123	–	227	21	103	166	–
Truckdrivers, light truck	9	6.56	6.22	– –	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Truckdrivers, tractor-trailer	972	11.06	12.06	7.66–14.00	–	–	–	–	15	93	32	24	33	52	41	22	17	–	13	–	118	–	222	21	103	166	–
Shipping packers	112	7.07	7.59	6.80– 7.95	–	–	–	6	18	–	–	15	15	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Material handling laborers	238	6.81	5.85	5.85– 8.33	–	1	9	–	2	155	8	–	–	2	4	1	15	19	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forklift operators	930	7.54	7.16	6.40– 8.53	–	–	29	12	27	12	258	88	127	49	82	63	51	1	88	33	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
Guards	1,170	4.66	4.28	4.00– 4.70	2	123	502	320	83	36	22	13	9	8	10	13	16	–	8	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Guards I	1,134	4.51	4.25	4.00– 4.65	2	123	502	320	83	36	22	13	7	6	6	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guards II	36	9.32	9.30	8.55–10.33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	9	6	–	8	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	1,873	4.20	3.40	3.35– 4.50	970	238	167	79	53	134	68	58	42	11	3	40	7	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Also excluded are performance bonuses and lump-sum payments of the type negotiated in the auto and aerospace industries, as well as profit-sharing payments, attendance bonuses, Christmas or year-end bonuses, and other nonproduction bonuses. Pay increases—but not bonuses—under cost-of-living allowance clauses and incentive payments, however, are included. Hourly earnings reported for salaried workers are derived from regular salaries divided by the corresponding standard hours of work. The wages of learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers are excluded. The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—one-half of the workers receive the same as or more than this rate and one-half receive the same as or less than this rate. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay; one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the lower of these rates and one-fourth earn the same as or more than the higher rate. Middle ranges are not provided when fewer than 15 workers are reported.

[2] For occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Table 2. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers in Greenville-Spartanburg, SC, June 1988

Item	Production and related workers	Office workers
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100
In establishments not providing paid holidays	3	1
In establishments providing paid holidays	97	99
Number of holidays:		
1 holiday	–	–
Plus 5 half days	(1)	(1)
2 holidays	1	–
4 holidays	3	1
5 holidays	8	5
6 holidays	13	15
Plus 1 half day	(1)	(1)
7 holidays	22	18
Plus 1 half day	–	(1)
8 holidays	14	16
9 holidays	5	5
10 holidays	22	26
11 holidays	8	12
12 holidays	1	2
Average number of paid holidays where provided (in days)	7.8	8.3

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 3. Paid vacation provisions[1] for full-time workers in Greenville-Spartanburg, SC, June 1988

Item	Production and related workers	Office workers
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100
In establishments not providing paid vacations	1	-
In establishments providing paid vacations	99	100
Length-of-time payment	72	96
Percentage payment	26	4
By vacation pay provisions for:[2]		
6 months of service:		
Under 1 week	22	4
1 week	25	61
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(*)	3
2 weeks	(*)	3
1 year of service:		
1 week	69	24
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(*)	-
2 weeks	29	75
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	-	(*)
4 weeks	(*)	1
2 years of service:		
1 week	38	6
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	4	2
2 weeks	56	90
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	1
4 weeks	(*)	1
3 years of service:		
1 week	23	4
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	4	2
2 weeks	69	91
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	1
3 weeks	1	1
4 weeks	(*)	1
5 years of service:		
1 week	4	1
2 weeks	74	69
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	3	2
3 weeks	17	27
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	(*)
6 weeks	(*)	1
10 years of service:		
1 week	3	1
2 weeks	35	14
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	1
3 weeks	51	74
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(*)	-
4 weeks	8	9
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	(*)
6 weeks	(*)	1
15 years of service:		
1 week	3	1
2 weeks	16	10
3 weeks	49	32
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	1	5
4 weeks	27	49
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	(*)	(*)
5 weeks	1	3
6 weeks	(*)	1
20 years of service:		
1 week	3	1
2 weeks	16	10
3 weeks	33	14
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	3	3
30 years of service: -Continued		
4 weeks	34	57
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	2	1
5 weeks	7	11
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	(*)	-
6 weeks	2	3
25 years of service:		
1 week	3	1
2 weeks	16	10
3 weeks	24	12
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(*)	1
4 weeks	36	47
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	2	2
5 weeks	14	24
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	(*)	-
6 weeks	1	3
7 weeks	(*)	1
30 years of service:		
1 week	3	1
2 weeks	16	10
3 weeks	24	12
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(*)	1
4 weeks	34	44
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	1	(*)
5 weeks	13	23
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	2	1
6 weeks	6	7
7 weeks	(*)	1
Maximum vacation available:		
1 week	3	1
2 weeks	16	10
3 weeks	24	12
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	(*)	1
4 weeks	34	44
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	-	(*)
5 weeks	11	21
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	(*)	-
6 weeks	10	10
7 weeks	(*)	1
8 weeks	(*)	(*)

[1] Includes basic plans only. Excludes plans such as vacation bonus, vacation-savings, and those plans which offer 'extended' or 'sabbatical' benefits beyond basic plans to workers with qualifying lengths of service. Typical of such exclusions are plans in the steel, aluminum, and can industries.

[2] Includes payment other than 'length of time,' such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments converted to an equivalent time basis; a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service were chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual provisions for progression. For example, the changes in proportions at 10 years' service include changes in provisions occurring between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after 10 years includes those eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after fewer years of service.

(*) Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 4. Insurance, health, and retirement plans offered to full-time workers in Greenville-Spartanburg, SC, June 1998

Item	Production and related workers	Office workers
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100
In establishments offering at least one of the benefits shown below[1]	99	100
Life insurance	95	99
Noncontributory plans	71	79
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	77	77
Noncontributory plans	57	58
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both	77	93
Sickness and accident insurance	57	52
Noncontributory plans	42	45
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period)	29	80
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	3	3
Long-term disability insurance	29	63
Noncontributory plans	20	44
Hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance	96	99
Noncontributory plans	54	54
Health maintenance organizations	30	47
Noncontributory plans	5	7
Dental care	58	63
Noncontributory plans	33	39
Vision care	16	14
Noncontributory plans	5	8
Alcohol and drug abuse treatment	69	82
Noncontributory plans	43	45
Hearing care	11	5
Noncontributory plans	7	4
Retirement plans	72	84
Noncontributory plans	57	72
Pension	57	74
Noncontributory plans	50	69
Lump sum	29	44
Noncontributory plans	11	7
Other	2	2
Noncontributory plans	–	–

[1] Estimates listed after type of benefit are for all plans for which at least part of the cost is borne by the employer. 'Noncontributory plans' include only those financed entirely by the employer. Excluded are legally required plans such as workers' compensation, Social Security, and railroad retirement.

Note: Establishments providing more than one type of retirement plan (e.g., an annuity and a lump sum payment) may cause the sums of the separate plans to be greater than the total for all retirement plans. "Other" retirement plans provide for a fixed number of payments after which payments are discontinued.

Table 5. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Greenville-Spartanburg, SC,[1] June 1988

Industry division[2]	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of survey	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments				
				Within scope of survey				Studied[3]
		Within scope of survey[3]	Studied	Total[4]		Full-time production and related workers	Full-time office workers	
				Number	Percent			
All divisions	50	599	148	156,128	100	95,809	14,716	67,630
Manufacturing	50	319	72	92,939	60	70,893	7,053	37,560
Nonmanufacturing[5]	50	280	76	63,187	40	24,716	7,663	30,070

[1] The Greenville-Spartanburg Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through October 1984, consists of Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties. The "workers within scope of survey" estimates shown in this table provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. The estimates are not intended, however, to serve as a basis for comparison with other statistical series to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires the use of establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[2] The 1972 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* was used to classify establishments by industry division. All government operations are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[3] Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets (within a metropolitan area or nonmetropolitan county) of nonmanufacturing companies are considered as one establishment when located within the same industry division.

[4] Includes executive, professional, part-time, and other workers excluded from the separate production and office categories.

[5] Includes transportation, communication, and other public utilities (excluding taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation); wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; hotels and other lodging places; personal services; business services; automotive repair services and garages; motion pictures; membership organizations (excluding religious organizations); and miscellaneous services. Major industries excluded from this survey are agriculture; mining; construction; and some services (notably educational institutions and medical services).

Area Wage Survey Summaries

The following areas are surveyed periodically under contract to the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor for its use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. Reports on the surveys shown below are available at no cost from any of the Bureau's regional offices while supplies last.

Alaska (statewide)
Albany, GA
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY
Albuquerque, NM
Alexandria-Leesville, LA
Alpena-Standish-Tawas City, MI
Ann Arbor, MI
Asheville, NC
Atlantic City, NJ
Augusta, GA-SC
Austin, TX[1]
Bakersfield, CA
Baton Rouge, LA
Battle Creek, MI
Beaumont-Port Arthur and Lake Charles, TX-LA
Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point, MS
Binghamton, NY
Birmingham, AL
Bloomington-Vincennes, IN
Bremerton-Shelton, WA
Brunswick, GA
Cedar Rapids, IA
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL[1]
Charleston, SC[1]
Chattanooga, TN-GA
Cheyenne, WY
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY
Colorado Springs, CO
Columbia-Sumter, SC
Columbus, GA-AL
Columbus, MS
Connecticut (statewide)
Dayton-Springfield, OH
Daytona Beach, FL
Decatur, IL[1]
Des Moines, IA
Dothan, AL
Duluth, MN-WI
El Paso-Las Cruces-Alamogordo, TX-NM
Eugene-Springfield-Medford-Roseburg-Klamath Falls-Grants Pass, OR
Fayetteville, NC
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL
Fort Smith, AR-OK
Fort Wayne, IN
Gadsden and Anniston, AL
Goldsboro, NC
Grand Island-Hastings, NE
Green Bay, WI[2]
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC[2]
Greenville-Spartanburg, SC
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA
Jacksonville, FL
Knoxville, TN
LaCrosse-Sparta, WI
Laredo, TX
Las Vegas-Tonopah, NV
Lexington-Fayette, KY
Lima, OH
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR
Logansport-Peru, IN
Lorain-Elyria, OH
Lower Eastern Shore, MD-VA-DE
Macon, GA
Madison, WI
Maine (statewide)
Manhattan-Junction City, KS
Mansfield, OH
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission and Brownsville-Harlingen, TX
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL
Meridian, MS
Montana (statewide)
Montgomery, AL
Nashville, TN
New Bern-Jacksonville, NC
New Hampshire (statewide)
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA
North Dakota (statewide)
Northern New York
Northwest Texas
Northwestern Florida
Oklahoma City, OK
Orlando, FL[1]
Oxnard-Ventura, CA
Peoria, IL
Pine Bluff, AR
Portsmouth-Chillicothe-Gallipolis, OH
Poughkeepsie-Orange County-Kingston, NY
Providence, RI
Pueblo, CO
Puerto Rico
Raleigh-Durham, NC
Reno, NV
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA[1]
Salina, KS
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA
Sandusky, OH
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA
Savannah, GA
Selma, AL
Sherman-Denison, TX
Southeastern Massachusetts
South Dakota (statewide)
Southwest Virginia
Spokane, WA
Springfield, IL
Stockton, CA
Tacoma, WA
Topeka, KS
Tucson-Douglas, AZ
Tulsa, OK
Upper Peninsula, MI
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA
Vermont (statewide)
Virgin Islands of the U.S.
Waco and Killeen-Temple, TX
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA
West Virginia (statewide)
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[1] In 1988, this area is scheduled to be surveyed under the Bureau's regular area wage survey program. See inside back cover.

[2] Scheduled to be surveyed in this program for the first time in 1988. In 1986, the area was surveyed under the Bureau's regular area wage survey program. See inside back cover.

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